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Albany 14th March 1778

Sir

Agreeable to your orders I raise my Regiment but it was not in my power to supply them with every necessary for the expedition and informed your honor in a former letter, I also received a letter from Brig^d Starks informing he had the command of the expedition, and also informed me there was every necessary supply ordered to be forwarded immediately to Coos, Immediately after the receipt of his letter I received Orders from Col Hazen to march, that the Marquis de La Fayette had the command, I immediately mustered my men, found the Regiment complete and some over, the day we were to March I received Orders from General Conway to remain at Coos until I seen them Orders, and in a day or two afterwards received ~~orders~~ Orders from the Marquis to repair to Albany, and I find the expedition entirely stopt, I have a Large number of Indians with me ready to march and every necessary provided except Blankets, for all which I never had one shilling proclamation money only what I borrowed in a private way I have ever had the most favorable intelligence from Canada that could be got by Indians who are daily coming in hoping something might be done in that Quarter on they never be utterly ruined as they have been back to Canada and made a return. They dare not be seen in Canada as they are deemed suspected, I have done all in my power for the expedition should be glad your honor would inform me how I must make good the remittances I have been able to obtain for the furnishing my men, as I find no supply of Cash in this place and my orders being from your Honor and every thing attended with great expence, should be glad of your Honors orders, and what must be done with the poor savages now in the woods about Coos, I write more freely as it is their advice.

The Boy that went to St Johns with Lt Singleton was made prisoner before they arrived there, and sent immediately to Montreal and put in close goal, which is the last I have heard about them were informed of it by both deserters are Indians

I am Sir Your Humble Servant

General Gates

Timothy Bedel

2 31 - 32 196

General Schuyler to
James Duane

Saratoga
26th April 1778

Dear Sir

I Thanks you for your favour of the 23rd Inst. It is hopefull that Butler has made the declenation Hanson mentions, but I think not very probable he surely would not proclaim the Enemys readiness to the Indians. I shall be happy to have a confirmation of the news from New York. It seems extraordinary that a fracas should have taken place, I wish it may be true I hope Bean will soon advise us of what has passed at Onondaga. You have seen the resolutions of Congress of the 5th February. where will the Generals that were in the Northern department when Ticonderoga was evacuated get Council to Cope with the Attorney General.

The Enemy are actually at Ticonderoga judge the consequence the Settlements above me are abandoning. I mean to fortify and defend myself if no troops come up

I condole with you on the loss you have sustained, but it seems you can dispence with your Spectacles. I have made out all but two words those I shall decypher.

I hope to be at Albany by the sixth of next month and to have the pleasure of seeing you there. I wish however to see you sooner and here. such a journey for a good spirit is nothing at all

Mrs Schuylers best wishes are united to mine

Yours affectionately & sincerely

P. Schuyler

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Bennington May 1st 1778

I promise on Parole of honor to Return in one fortnight to Capt Samuel Robinson unless sickness prevents, and then to return as soon as able or ordered other ways. By The Honorable Council or Special Court of the North Riding of this County of Bennington or Join of suffering death

Witness my hand Timothy Hull

Bennington April 30th 1778

We do promise on Parole of Honor not to depart out of Bennington and Not Return without Liberty of Capt Samuel Robinson overseer and to be ready at his call to come before the Special Court meaning not to hide ourselves on pain of giving any person full Liberty to shoot us or either of us dead -

Samuel Phillips
John Phillips jun

Bennington April 30th 1778

We promise on parole of honor not to Desert from Mr Hathaway care for one fortnight unless ordered by Capt Samuel Robinson overseer or pain of death if we desert

Stephen Bennitt
Dominon Bennitt

Bennington March 6th 1778

Received of Capt Samuel Robinson fourteen dollars for a gun Lost in what was called Bennington Battle the 16th August last

Gideon Warner

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Gen Moses Hazen to
Col Timothy Pickle.

Boston 6th May 1778

Dear Sir

The failure of our nineteens campaign intended against the
fore enemies we have in Canada, sets heavy on my mind
more especially in the present situation of our public
affairs. Independency being secured in Canada must one day
or other be governed by the same sovereignty. Legislature and
Laws and Courts of the other States of America. You will no
doubt have heard of the Treaty entered into between Congress
and the King of France. The particulars are not yet known
at this place. They are however greatly in favour of America
and as it strikes me highly necessary we should make
a bold push this summer in order to possess ourselves
of Canada. From Coos to St Francois is as appears to
me the only practicable route left, and the month of
August for many reasons will be the proper season to
cross the woods. By that time your hay time and harvest
will be chiefly over. Of course your militia more at
liberty. Beef will be in good order. Some flour may be collected
from your new harvest &c, and further on the other side
of the Woods the Canadians will have their works done ready
to receive and assist us. at that time it will be too late for our
enemies to send reinforcements into that Country &c &c -
We apprehend that on receipt of this news Priests, Nobility and
Inhabitants, will all be on our side. and I doubt not but
they will unanimously raise in our arms to join us on
the first approach. I need not point out to you the great
advantages which will naturally result to every individual
in your quarter by a Union of Canada. as well as the opening
of that communication between the two Country's
This is a matter which I know Congress have much at at-
heart, but through the multiplicity of business which
at all times and more particular at this juncture, They have
on hand. it may escape their notice untill it will be too late
I therefore wish that you and some leading men at and about
your place would take it up. Come some of you immediately

P.S.

2.12.179.

denver to Congress. you will most probably find me at Fishkill
where my Regiment is now stationed. My interest. heart and
service. shall be with you in so necessary and desireable an
enterprise. Lay yourselves out for the best intelligence from
that Country. and let me see and hear from you immediately,
the former is possible

Since I have been writing the above, a French frigate of thirty
six guns is arrived in the harbour with dispatches from
the Court of Spain. seven weeks passage,

Have not yet been able to learn the particulars. Several ships
from France is lately arrived safe into port. more are
daily expected. they have large quantities of clothing &c for
our army. The five thousand dollars I sent you last winter
you must account to me for. I shall set out tomorrow
to join the Regiment. where I expect to see you soon.

Yours

Col Tilden -

Yours Truly

1776

231

Haverhill 14th May 1778

Sir

I have sent your a Copy of Orders received from the Honorable Maj. General the Baroness De La Fayette Also a Plan of a Fort we are going to erect, and a Return of the number of men engaged the orders I refer your Honor to. the men are all engaged on the Grants on both sides of the river. and as both sides are upon the same a connection of joining I thought it my duty to inform you of it, we are upon the shortest, to assist you against any force that may come from the Lake against you. As some of my scouts have discovered parties on the Lake and in the woods

Your Humble Servant

To Governor Chittenden

Timothy Bedle

Col Bedle to 231
Gen de La Fayette

Haverhill 14th May 1779

Sir

I wrote to you on the 11th ult April informing your Honor what I had done with the assistance of the Committee and the engineer was not arrived from Boston when he was gon upon business since which he has arrived and you will receive a plan of the fort proposed with every necessary wanting, also a return of the number of the men, the grain out and the men ready to proceede upon march only wait for provisions & the tools mentioned in the invoice. I have kept scouts out constantly who are daily making discoveries of scouts on Lake Champlain and some small parties skulking in the woods: since my last there has been a committee from the Abenaki and St Francis Indians to know what is to be done and what they may depend upon agreeable to what your honor mentioned to me concerning the settlement proposed for them, and have gone out into the woods to hunt until they have our account [illegible] about it and hope it will be by the return of this express, who is sent on purpose This moment is arrived here a family who lived on part of the frontiers on account of discoveries being made of small parties of the enemy are the remainder are following. and for 60 miles they are upon a doubt whether to remove or not, which they must do unless they can be protected. I am ready to march at any time when need call, could I only get the necessary supplies

Your very Humble Servant

General De L Fayette.

Timothy Bedle.

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231

Hauenhill 14th May 1778

Sir

Inclosed you will receive a copy of orders to me & the Engineer from the Hon Major General the Marquis de La Fayette to build a fort & Garrison. the same Also a return of the Number of men raised. They are engaged for a year upon Continental encouragement & are ready to march to Lake Champlain with them at any time they may be wanted or to any other place when need calls. all that we want is provisions Ammunition &c to get them for actual service. I keep parties of scouts constantly out upon Lake Champlain and in the woods who have made Several discoveries of parties being upon the Lake & some small parties in the woods. The Engineer has marked the Ground out & is cleared and we shall proceed to building as soon as we get provisions. & tools necessary for the work. The distance of the fort from St Johns is about sixty miles and to St Francis is about ninety miles. such orders as I may receive from your Honor shall be punctually obeyed

by Sir your Obedient servant

Commanding Officer at Albany

Timothy Bedle

Philip Schuyler to
Gouv. Morris

Albany May 17th 1779

My Dear Sir

I thank you for your favour of the 4th inst which I have just had the pleasure to receive. I will readily admit your apology for the shortness of your letter, especially when you have been so much employed as you was when the resolutions of the 21st ult were drafted. Several passages of which strongly marked that you had an agency in it. Hence I concluded that you were one of the Committee.

By the 13 ultimo I received from General McDougal Lord North's Speech, and the two bills. I lamented under great apprehensions that it might be deemed expedient to treat with Britain. I foresaw a variety of distructive consequences if we did among others I feared a relaxation of our Military operations, and that too much attention would be paid to what the enemy's emissaries would not fail to propagate with industry. The needlessness of any further opposition, as Britain would grant us every thing short of Independency I had just expressed these apprehensions to Jay and Holland and a wish that Congress would publish the Speech & bills with animadversions. When the express entered the room with the resolutions of Congress judge of the joy with which I felt myself penetrated. It was however alloyed with the reflection that I had not been permitted to meet Burgoyne in the face with which another died. Tho' injured by Congress I will do them the justice to declare that in my opinion, the act of the 22d ult was the wisest and most decisive of any of theirs since the declaration of Independency.

The President informs me that you were one of the Committee to report on the Oswegatchie affair Let me intreat you not to be tardy, give me a trial. If that is not expedient. I trust the resolutions will be such as to make amends for the injuries I have sustained. I hope ~~I shall~~ soon to be with you unless I am obliged to go to Fort Schuyler to meet the Indians, If I do I expect to bring down a considerable body, This hope is founded on information I have received that they are on

the point of quieting the British intrest altogether
I am pretty well informed that the enemy are strengthening
their fortification on Brunkers Hill near New York
I expect they are apprehensive of being invested by General
Washington. and that he may find means to prevent their
descending the Delemare is that they will retire to New York
fortify it in the best manner oblige us to keep an army
of observation. while their fleet may be employed in annoying
our sea ports towns. & intercepting our Remittances
should this seem out to be their plan. I wish a lodgement to be
made on the Island. or on some of the heights of West Chester shore
so as to enable us to pop Harlem river. If this is delayed I
apprehend they will secure every pass. and prevent our passing
persuing New York.
Please make my compliments to your Colleagues
Duane. I suppose is so closely engaged with Love or Politics
(or both) that he can not spare a moment to a friend.
If he dose not write me. I will in revenge give him a letter
every day. To torment him. Mrs Schuyler has given me
other Citizen to the state. She was delivered of a boy on the
15th inst. She is hearty and joins in best wishes to you
and Duane.
I will ageed torments me I have oppose the Lords
to it with success. A few days will I hope rid me of this
troublesome companion Adieu
I am in your most tenderly

Jh Schuyler

Honorable Governeur Morris

Hanover 21th May 1778

Sir

The officers this may since the reception of their orders have found considerable success in the recruiting business Capt Cushman has with one of his subalterns recruited upwards of twenty men exclusive of non commissioned officers have many of his other subalterns has enlisted I cannot say but understand he has engaged a number Capt Taylor and Lieut Hill a fortnight since had engaged five and twenty. from which time Capt Taylor has been absent on recruiting service and likely has made a considerable addition

Pursuant to your orders I ~~readily~~ early requested the advice of the Committee in this quarter respecting subalterns filled accordingly the blanks delivered me in favour of Hill & Cutler as subalterns, Lieut Taylor. Stevens & Warner subalterns to Cushman Cutler I hear has as yet met with no great success, yet doubt not, but the companies will be respectable, when we are ordered to take the field. Capt Cushman who obliges me with the conveyance of this letter is able to inform, as to the particular situation of affairs here. I have heard of no orders for embodying our regiment or putting it on duty. have the happiness to communicate this by the earliest opportunity after my return. and shall ever be ready to execute any orders as I am with the greatest respect

Sir your

most obedient

Humble Servant

John Wheelock

Col Timothy Bedle

231 [illegible] 236

Haverhill 25th May 1779

Sir

I have received intelligence by a party of Indians that a large reinforcement is in the River St Lawrence, the number they cannot ascertain. but they say is large Also informs me when the Vessels arrived at Tie - They landed eight men from Schenectady & Oswegatchy. who dispersed different ways to find out our disposition. some of our hunters who were out came across two of them leaving to Canada on their way to Misque Boy who informed them they were keeping guards on the Lake until a reinforcement arrived. and that they had got a plan of all the roads from Coos. according to my orders from the Marquis De La Fayette raise a Regiment to guard the Frontiers in these parts and to recruit. I have it compleat only want for provisions. ammunitions Money &c to put them on actual service. tho. I constantly have Scouts out. you will receive this by Lieut Col Wheelock. who will be able to inform you of the circumstances of this Country, and unless we are furnished with the articles above mentioned the people will be obliged to move off - I hope your Honor will send an answer what must be done, There is a number of Tories who were sent to Canada have been discovered Lurking about in these parts by accident made their escape

I am Sir Your Excellencies Most Humble Servant

Gen George Washington

Timothy Bedel

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231

Albany 9th June 1778

Sir

In consequence of Orders recd from General Starks to appoint an Assistant Comy of issues at that place in order to supply the troops with provisions I desire you would appoint Davenport Phelps (who you have recommended to me as a person of undoubted fidelity) to act in that capacity, or some other suitable person who will issue provisions to the troops at that place, taking proper vouchers for the same and strictly comply with the directions I send inclosed and whatever orders he may receive from me from time to time

I am Sir with respect Sir Your most obat Humble Servant
Elea Winship D. C. G.

General Jacob Bailey

231

Dresden 9th of July 1778

Dear Sir.

Having been made acquainted with your letter to Governor Chittenden of the 21th of June last is the occasion of my writing this which otherwise you might not have expected, and as you have used very great freedom on the subject of your letter hope Sir You will indulge me in some measure the same priviledge. as I am personally and relatively affected thereby, and as you say you have become with astonishment that your State have been entering into a covenant with some inhabitants belonging to the State of Newhampshire & I must also say I have seen with astonishment that which I never could not have believed even to have come from the Honble General Haukins had it not been conveyed in so regular a channel as to put it beyond dispute. therefore as I am one of those persons that have lately united with the State of Vermont, whom I suppose you mean to denominate by the name of inhabitants. therin I may be indulged the freedom I herein take. and as a full particular observation upon the contents of your letter would be to lengthy for a single letter. you will excuse me by only making some general remarks. It seems by your manner of expression as tho this matter had been transacted in secret and had just transpired and by your W B. are desirous to be particularly informed of the names of the persons and the towns that are active in this atrocious crime in order to transmit them to the State &c I would save you the trouble of this intelligence by informing you that this affair has been in the most public manner agitated and acted upon for more than two years before the Union was completed which the public records of the State of Newhampshire and of this State will shew. as well as printed copies of addresses &c to the people and State of Newhampshire on the subject which have been dispersed not only in these two states, but in many of the other

United States whereby the matter is become of public notoriety. Besides Sir me took the earliest opportunity to ondue a copy of the Resolves of the Assembly of the State of Vermont relative to the Union to the president of the Council of the State of Newhampshire, whereby they may know every particular toren that hath exited for one & therefore Sir if this is so hid from you as it seems it is by your letter it is a pity you had not called for information before you had passed your decisive sentence, and undertook to put your decree into execution. I must observe Sir the method you take in censoring the conduct of the State without a more full understanding of it is extraordinary but especially the charge you lay upon them which is no less than Treason in the most aggravate manner against the United States. But above all that you demand the union (or league as you call it) to be broken on condition of being abandoned and given up to the mercilys rage of the enemy which in effect to say on pain of military Vengence,

Sir your letter taken together appears the most extraordinary performance of the kind I ever saw. Is it got to this pass that the people cannot form themselves into a State of Civil Government, without Liberty from the officers of the Army. But they recede every step they take for that purpose at the first command of a Military officer, or suffer Martial Vengeance in case of disobedience.

Must a whole State be charged with treason condemned and executed without a trial or hearing and by one single officer of the Army. Has the grand Political Council of America given up their rights and powers together with those of the people into the hands of military power. God forbid that this bloody contest should obtain nothing more than a military Government No Sir the people in the United States will insist upon their rights and liberty of transacting their political affairs and matters of Civil Government without the interposition of the military power. And ever to controle it when necessary Pray General take your letter and review it and I am confident you will consume it to the flames.

Act Sir in your exalted station in the army with your wonted zeal and bravery ~~&~~ and let the State manage their

owen internal police themselues. If any thing is done amis.
let Hampshire & New yorke take care of themselues,
~~If anything~~ They have a better remedy. I hope then to apply
to the military power for relief. If they have not their cause
is precarious. The regard Sir I have to your honour and
character and the public cause are the only indeements to my
writing this letter and pray Sir as you regard the
same let this precipitent step (which I hope may occasion
by misinformation) as far as may be die in embrio
for I am as sensible as you are that if persisted in it
will (as you say) ever like a raging torrent the
perhaps in a different channel. The United States are
not so ignorant of the affair as perhaps you may imagine,
Neither am I altogether unacquainted with their sentiments
concerning our proceedings, you may rely on it the
sentiments herein exhibited (if the matter should come to a
publick decision) will be the sentiments of all the people
concerned. Sir I herewith send you a printed copy of a
letter which will give you a more particular unders-
-tanding of the affair then perhaps you have yet had,
and notwithstanding the aspertions and odious names
you have endeavoured to fix upon the inhabitants that have
united with the state (which I esteem not worthy of
particular notice) be assured Sir I am your sincere
friend and Most Humble Servant

Elisha Boyne

General John Stanks

231

Arlington 11th July 1778

Sir

Yours favour of the 3d duely came to hand this morning with a Copy of yours letter to General Stark. The Original I shall deliver to the General on monday next. as I shall be at Albany with 17 wicked Tories which are destined to the British lines near New York. These inimical persons are yorkers as well as Tories. The Governor has wrote a letter and sent two of the Council to General Stark. on the Subject matter of his letter. and the General still engages us his Assistance. in guarding our Frontiers. and has sent Major Whitcomb with forty men for that purpose nevertheless yours letter will be a good monitor to the General in future; least I have this to say of the General he does better than he writes. when I return from Albany will write you more at large on the Political matters of this State. but just hint that Cumberland County is greatly infested with New Yorkers Malcontents. especially the southerly part of it they hold conventions in defiance and direct opposition to us & under New York. would be glad you would write me your opinion how they should be dealt with. or what method of policy should be adopted with them. I perceive Governor Clinton direct them or the conduct above mentioned

I am with due respect Your
Most Obedient & Humble Servant

Elisha Payne Esqr -

Ethan Allen

231

Newberry Cohaus July 12th 1778

Dear Sir

I arrived at your house this morning at Greenfort, was very sorry to find you absent. My business here is to confer with you & Col Bailey on public matters of importance - beg you will make all possible haste in coming to this place. In the meantime, as we shall have occasion to send different parties into Canada, as also to reconiter the roads by different ways into that country I beg you will give proper powers to conduct their matters: to that they and their several parties may be ready to move upon that business on the shortest notice from you. I must again repeat and beg you to be here as soon as possible

Yours most sincerely

P.S. All this must is a profound secret must be kept as such

Horatio Gates

B. Hooper

Col Timothy Bedle

231 2.32:293

Newberry 13 July 1778

Sir

Col Hoper arrived here last evening and has communicated to me that his business is respecting a road into Canada together with what provisions may be had here. It is my opinion by the many observations I have made of the Country between this and Canada. That it is very practicable. I have one by Major Jones Weathersfoon. the Whitestone surveyed a road known this to St Johns. which measured and good at 93 miles the same is made about 30 miles. we have also surveyed to the south end of Cumphamagog which we find good from thence to Mont. It has the appearance of a good Country for a road. as to the distance. I refer you to the plan Col Hoper has. which I can assure is true as far as Canada Line & St Johns. The water carriage on this river is good from Hartford to 20 miles above us except five or six short rapids or falls where there are good cart roads. I have not the least doubt but six Eight or ten thousand bushels of wheat may be purchased in that quarter and beef in plenty. As for forrage if wanted I will supply from my farm 100 tons of hay &c.

I should be happy if Congress should order a Campaign into Canada under the Command of your honor, if wanted I will yield my personal service. and doubt not with assistance of Col Bedle can assist with one or two thousand men

(The copy is on The original copy.)

I should an expedition into Canada be undertaken if wanted I will assist. and with Col Bedle think we can raise 1500 for that service. and should think myself happy to serve another successful campaign with your honor which I doubt not one into Canada would be

your obed. Humble servant

Jacob Bailey

General Gates

23.

Haverhill July 16th 1778

Sir

Yesterday morning I was favoured with an express from Col Hazen then at this place, which found me at Hazen Haven about 50 miles from hence where I went a few days past to meet as good a spy which I had some time last winter sent into Canada for intelligence as also to meet some families of Indians from St Johns. By good the spy, was discovered and made prisoner at St Francis, carried to Montreal goal, where he remained fourteen days. Then at the request of Col Peters was liberated and suffered to live in his kitchen. About the latter end of February or first of March a Corps was sent out Montreal with accounts of a winter expedition being intended by Congress to be carried into Canada. whereupon he was again taken prisoner and thrown into close jail, that immediately the jails were crowded with the leading people amongst the inhabitants. That several of the Chiefs were taken for that purpose in the City of Montreal, Quebec and the Country. That those prisoners rejoiced in their confinement. They daily received refreshments from multitudes of the inhabitants, even the Canadian women & Indians. That he was soon after transported to Quebec where he was put into jail for several days. and from thence sent to Lower end of - Together with many other prisoners under the care of the British Officers, from whence he made his escape the fifteenth of May last That no Vessel of any kind had then arrived from Europe. That the City of Quebec was also blockaded by a party from Kennebeck to Saratoga. ~~Abercrombie~~ That great numbers of the Inhabitants from the South Shore and elsewhere were taken up and confined, who were still suffering in jail when he left that Country. That at least 3/4 of the Inhabitants of Canada would have joined the Continental standard immediately on the arrival of a party of their troops over the Ice in the winter That the whole force of Canada does not exceed 2000 men in arms. That families of Indians from St Francis

which place they left the last of May inform that both Canadians and Indians were greatly disappointed in the failure of our winters expedition. That the heavy Cannon were moving from St Johns to Lushes. That they are still ready to join our armies in that Country. A Chief of the Sategan tribe was also at Thoms river. who confirmed the abt information. and he also adds. That the Sategan tribe to the number of one hundred families have left their village at Sategan and come to — on Ammenoggin River and are determined not to return to Canada.

That the cause of their removal was the threats and frowns from the Governor for suffering that part of Canada to be plundered by a small party of the rebels the last winter. and most solemnly promising that if any thing of that sort should happen in future their habitations should be destroyed and their villages burnt.

A scouting party has returned from St Johns without making any great discovery. they say that there are or number of new buildings at St Johns. a block house on the east side of the river in which is a few troops and a small guard of Indians. that they think there is not above two hundred troops at St Johns. that they saw two large and some other small boats come in from above at St Johns, and afterwards sail up the lake. which information they thought necessary to bring us as soon as possible to this place all the above intelligence I am confident may be relied upon

Osgood left on the Isle of — the three messengers with Singleton with a flag last Sabbath

your Humble Servant

General Gates

Timothy Bedle

231

Haverhill 19th July 1778

Sir

Your favour by Capt Nelson, am sorry to hear of the uneasiness which has prevailed among the men; they may depend upon it every thing in my power shall be done to make every thing easy. I have sent you inclosed Copies of Letters to General Gates the Commanding Officer at Albany The Instructions given to the Officer. and a copy of a Letter from General Starks to you Chittenden by which you may judge of the reasons of our treatment. I would have you use your influence with the men as much as possible to make them easy for a short space of time. I am convinced it will not be long. as to Clothing &c will attend for them Col Hazen upon his arrival at Head quarters will be able to give a particular account of our situation here in this quarter. I would have you immediately upon the receipt of this proceed to General Gates, as you will see by the inclosed. I have nothing more at present to write to him Letters have been dispatched, three different ways. one of which is to them. he was from Canada and informed he expected a party would have been upon this River before this. the main weight of the Men would willingly have marched to Albany only leaving a Guard here had it not been for Gen Starks Letter to you Chittenden and the Committee were not willing. as they supposed every thing here to be in the utmost danger. They are willing to march to the northward agreeable to their Instructions. If things are likely to succeed for an expedition to Canada which you will find by General Gates. you will desire the Twenty for our men to return and others stand to relieve them, as we shall be more handy here to march this way I shall be glad to know your proceedings if you can get Liberty to come yourself shall be glad. Others are dispatched three different ways into Canada. and sent Surveyors to plan and Sound the Roads. that General Bayleys sentiments agree with mine. and has wrote pretty

much the same to General Gates as you sent my letters.

It will be necessary you should return as speedy as possible if we march this way. You may inform the General we shall be able to raise 1500 or 2000 men to march into that Country. Your Idea of the Circumstances of the affairs & the Copies you received will hereafter send to you what you think will be best to Communicate to General Gates. You will use all precaution imaginable to bring to bring things to bear, and use your utmost endeavours to accomplish every thing you may judge for the good of the service. I have one of the Chiefs of the Satagan Tribe at Hagan River who informs that both Canadians and Indians were greatly disappointed in the failure of our last Winters Expedition. That the heavy cannon were removing from St Johns to Quebec that they are still ready to join our Army in that Country Also those of the Satigan Tribe to the number of one hundred families have left their village at Sallyan and come to Pocanero or Ammoscogan River and are determined not to return to Canada. That the cause of their removal was the threats & fears from the Enemy. I understand that part of Canada to be clear'd by a small party of the Rebels last winter. and most solemnly promising that if any thing of that sort should happen in future their habitations should be destroyed & village burnt. Something else not to be made known to every one which you will I make no doubt observe

Your Friend

Timothy Bedle

Col John W Leeloche

6.49

231

Camp at White Plains July 25th 1778

Dear Sir

I am sorry to find that by the present system of Politics our proposed expedition into Canada must be postponed Congress. the Commander in Chief. and General Gates have the Union of that Country much at heart. But the arrival of the French fleet and the Offensive measures which they have taken to block up Lord Howes fleet with at New York and Rhode Island, commands the attention of our General to this Quarter in hopes of ~~Bringing~~ Clinton Burgoining Clintons army

With respect to your Regiment Col Wheelock will inform you. I would advise you sending over to Albany all the men you can persuade to march. the remainder may be retained until matters are further settled as Scouting parties and to guard your Frontiers

Let General Bailey draw a petition to Congress setting in the strongest terms the utility of this Country at present to the public, it being a frontier, and the service it may be of in a future day in our expedition to Canada

The services which you have heretofore rendered the public & which you or Col Wheelock shall render to Congress. and get the Regiment settled some way or other on a certain footing. shall be glad to hear from you and to know the report of the Scouts you have sent into Canada and the Country of the road

I am yours &c

Col Timothy Bedel.

Moses Hazen

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Timothy Biddle
to Gen Gates.

Remarks on Mr Enoch Hall
Capt Knowlton and other French men
Journal to Canada

October 16th 1775. We set out for Canada and on the 24th
about 2 o'clock arrived at Lable where we saw three
men chopping within about forty rods of the first house
they informed us there were about four hundred
Regulars in Lable and forty of the Kings Troops at St Francis
and that there at least four hundred Indians in that place against
us. 29th Built a camp, and lay there all day. 700 Indians
went from Skahinaoine to fight for the King the three men
informed us they had been with a man who had been with
canoes to carry their baggage. they arrived at Montreal, and
demanded their pay for their service. The General asked them
what it was they told him it was dollars per man a suit of
clothes a good Bonnet, & five Gallons Rum each man
The General told them it was too much. They answered they
agreed for the same at the treaty at Montreal and that they
were come for their pay. and if not complied with they would
lay Montreal in ashes. upon which all demands were answered,
and canoes were provided to carry them home. Capt Bowen
was very helpfull to us in providing provisions &c
He also told us the Cannons were carried from St Johns
down to Quebec that three ships lay at Sorrell not
loaded, The 30th day our Post returned from St Francis
in the morning brought us not very good news
informs Capt Knowltons Wife was a Tory and would
be glad the Enemy would come to him. She suspected the Post
to be a Tory joined with him. Capt Knowltons did not like it
and asked me if I would go with him. I answered I would
We set out about 11 o'clock in the fore noon and travelled
three leagues half leg deep in water. the men about two
hours high we came to Capt Knowltons house, where we
discovered one of his girls a milking. he whistled and she
came to us immediately: he asked her whether her mother

3 & 2

was a tory. if she was glad the enemy would come here.
She answered no. no my father. He told her to go and tell her
mother that he was there, his wife immediately came to him
with tears in her eyes upon her approach Capt Traverse
asked her if she was a tory, if she was he protested he would
burn the house with all that was in it, upon which she
answered. You may come to the house undiscovered as no tories
were there. We ran immediately down then to the
to the house, his wife with
eight children embraced him with hopes to see his return
also crying for joy. They also told us all the news in Montreal
they reported 50 wounded men of the British regt Chamblee
on their way to Montreal. some with arms & legs broke
some shot through their shoulders. all dangerous. 300 Ballons
and 250 waggons are gone to St Johns not loaded 50 Physicians
were sent to St Francis on a guard. A prisoner informed
us they heard the Physicians declare they would not fire a gun
against the Americans. but resign immediately. upon which
they were immediately relieved by forty British regulars.
About the no of twenty were sent on a scout to Mascq. under
the Command of Billesle with four Indians. Three hundred
dollars is offered for Capt Traviers and a Captains Commission
to any one who will take him. A large man of War is gone
at Sorell they are fortifying there with forty pieces of Cannon
12 Mortars. A. Gentleman at the Three Rivers he said the cannon
setting aboard the royal at Quebec, and said if the Bostonians
should come we cant help ourselves Capt — A Frenchman
who commands at Three Rivers with several others &c
the Minister at St Francis is a good Liberty man. The ministers set
all well against us.

Your Servant &c

Enoch Hall

Col Timothy Bedel

N.B. This Letter was sent by Col Bedel to Gen Gates
Jan 11th 1779 as Bedels Letter of that date
pr Stevens

Glaverhill 11th January 1779

Dear Sir

I received your favour by Col Lewis on greatly obliged to you Honour for the same. I send you as follows The Particulars of which has come to hand We have upwards of 30 families of Indians here almost naked. am obliged to furnish them with provisions. They are ready for any service when -quired upon. Could they be furnished with Blankets &c Col Lewis has seen them & whom I refer your honour to whom will inform you of their situation The intelligence brought by a deserter who came from Point Levi the last of Nov. informs the distination of the troops are as follows at Sorel 400 Jon well 2000 Chamblee 12. St Johns 300 Isle Aux noix 240 part of which are with at Montreal at Chateguay 50 Onnagooke 100 Beeches Island 150 Niagra 350 Deems 200 at Three Rivers 120 The Tories chiefly at Jonnell no fortifications but building Long Barracks Stone Houses &c. They are in great expectation of seeing us in that Country this season. The Canadians are very diseased to see us come in earnest some have kept their hunters part us as to be ready to help us, and others resolved to proceed with us The above intelligence is confirmed by severals or also by letters from different Priests from those parts

I am Sir your Humble Servant

General Gates

Timothy Bedle

Windsor on the New-Hampshire Grants
October 29th A. D. 1778.

Sir

May it please your Excellency—

The Assembly of the State of Vermont had a report laid before them on the 19th Instant signed by Col. Ethan Allen purporting that Congress had received sundry matters of information or complaint relative to the proceedings of the New-Hampshire Grants, and which they had determined to take into consideration but at his solicitation were deferred till opportunity might be had to communicate the intelligence to the people on the Grants respecting which we beg leave in justice to our cause to remark, that Col. Allen nor any other person (that we know of) has as yet been authorised by the people on those Grants to appear in their behalf at Congress (except those persons who preferred a petition which was dismissed last year) & which measure they have omitted from an apprehension that Congress were desirous not to be troubled with the matter at present nor do we by this mean any thing further than to inform them that on the above mentioned representation and copies of Letters from the Honble. the President of the Council of New Hampshire to their members at Congress and to Governor Chittenden the Assembly of Vermont in a Committee of the whole agreed on the enclosed out-lines of a plan for setting all matters of controversy with New-Hampshire—

We apprehend we can and are now in pursuit of measures to make it evident to impartial Judges that the New-Hampshire Grants on both sides of Connecticut River are on the same footing and ought never to be divided. — On that principle the above mentioned committee proposed and the Assembly agreed to the enclosed plan as having in their opinion the most effectual tendency to support a union of the two sides of the River and lay a foundation for an amicable settlement with the State of New-Hampshire so that Congress may not have occasion to interpose in this matter—

Yet an apprehension arising in the minds of sundry Members of Assembly that such an union (though in its nature reasonable and just) would through the influence of ex-parte representation occasion Congress to come to such resolutions as might prevent the establishment of a State on said Grants has been the occasion of

opposing sentiments with respect to measures proper in the present
juncture and which has arisen to such a pitch as to prevent a pursuit
of the proposed plan in the channel pointed out by Assembly by a
protest and withdrawn of near one half the Members who composed
that Body — The protesting Members notwithstanding desiring
that the same plan might be pursued formed a voluntary convention
who are in pursuit of measures whereby the whole of the Towns on
said Grants may unite in such proposals to New-Hampshire as we
flatter ourselves will put an end to all disputes with that State
In apprehension that measures will be attempted to procure an
acknowledgment at Congress of a new State covering only that part
of the Grants which lie west of Connecticut River (which we conceive
will be very disagreeable to a majority of the Inhabitants on said
grants) is the occasion of our transmitting this by Col. Wheelock whom
we have also desired to inform your Excellency or Congress more
fully of the matters than the limits of this Letter will admit and
request that nothing may be done at Congress which shall prevent
the good effects of the measures now taking for an happy settlement
with the State of New-Hampshire —

I am Sir, in behalf of said Convention
with great deference and respect
Your Excellency's most obedient
and most Humble Servant
Joseph Marsh Chairman

Signed
To his Excellency
Henry Laurens Esq
President of Congress

Copy

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To the Honorable Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Hampshire now sitting at Exeter in said State.—

Gentlemen

Persuant to my appointment (by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont) to wait on the Honble Meschech Weare Esqr President of the Council of the State of New Hampshire with a Letter from His Excellency Thos Chittenden Esq since as in the said Letter Reference was had to me for further Particulars Relative to the union of sixteen Towns on the east side of Connecticut River with the State of Vermont and as it has been the Desire of the Honble the General Assembly That I would give them a Short state of facts Relative to the said union &c.
I therefore beg Leave to state the following as a Short and concise State of the matter (Viz).

The first movement to form the State of Vermont was from the West Side of the Green Mountain in Consequence of which several Committees was sent to the then Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester to see if the People there would unite with the People on the west side of the mountains to make one Body Politick About two years ago Col. John Wheelock being apprised of that movement went to the Town of Norwich where one of sd Committees were Proposed to them for a number of Towns on the East side of the River to unite with those Towns on the west side of sd River. But was answered by said Committee that they were not acquainted with the situation of New-Hampshire. Therefore they should do nothing about. Last March after the Governor and Council was declared chosen and the Assembly mett were applied to the Constitution of sd state. There came in a Committee from the East side of the River sd to be chosen by a Convention of Committees. Where of Mr Elisha Brooks was Chairman and moved in behalf of the New Hampshire Grants east of sd River (as they were pleased to state it) for a union with the State of Vermont in Consequence of which a Committee was chosen from Both Houses to confer with said Committee and make report of their opinion thereon to the House the Committee after all the debates thereon. Reported to the House as ~~follows~~ their opinion was to connect with said Committee in manner as mentioned. Whereupon 998

The House after mature Deliberation voted to accept of said report which gave such Dissatisfaction to several of the members of the Council and Assembly that Lived near Connecticut River that they declared if Them people (Meaning those on the east side of the River) were here to be entirely Excluded from connecting with s^d State they would withdraw from the New State of Vermont and Connect with Them People and form a New State. Then after Long and Tegious Debates the whole was referred to the People at Large and to be brought before the Assembly again at their Next Session in June. Col^o Payne and others of that Committee Then Publickly declared that they had Conversed with a number of the Leading Members of the Assembly of N. Hampshire from the Eastern Part of the State who had no objection to their joining with the State of Vermont but some members in the western part of s^d State was opposed to it. But gave it as their opinion that New Hampshire as a State would make no difficulty about it. This Last Piece was carried to the people and under this Mistake of the matter a Majority of the Towns in the State voted for the Union which the General Assembly Under do no otherwise than Confirm they being so instructed by their Constituants. The assembly then Proceeded to Business amongst which there was an Order Given out for each Town in the State that accepted to Chuse a Justice of the Peace and several Temperary acts Made all to Start until the Rising of the Next Assembly. Som time in the month of Aug^t Governor Chittenden Rec^d a Letter from the Hon^ble Meshech Weare Esq^r President of the Council of New-Hampshire shewing the Disapprobation of s^d State to the Union. Som time in September Col: Ethan Allen was appointed to wait on Congress to see how the Political State of Vermont was viewed by Congress who after the Assembly was formed in October Last Reported to the House that the members of Congress was unanimously opposed to the Union of the sixteen Towns. Otherwise they Had none of them any Objections to the State of Vermont being a State (the New-York members only Excepted) at the Session in October last Several members from the East Side of the River took their seats in Consequence of the Union before mentioned. Then the Assembly Proceeded to Business But there

appeared such Divisions and Debates Relative to the Union
that for about Thirteen days there was very little Business don
at which time three vote were passed which gave rise to a Dipent
being brought in to the House the nexst day signed by Twenty
seven Members of the Council & Assembly (both the Votes & Dissent
I have delivered to the Hon^ble Council) The General assembly
then Proceeded to the Business of the State and Revised sum
old acts and made sum new amongst which they Ordered one
Commission to be made for the Justices of Each County and,
all the names of the Justices in the County of Cumberland
to be put in the Commission for that County & in like manner the
County of Bennington. I was credibly informed by several Worthy
Members of the Council & Assembly that the second vote above
referred to in its Original was Passed as follows (Viz)
Whether the Towns East of the River included in the Union
with this State shall be annexed to the County of Cumberland
Past in the negative By several flying reports was informed after
the above mentioned Twenty seven members withdrew they formed
a Convention chose a Chairman & Clerk and then Proposed to
Give an Invitation to all the Towns on the Grants to Join
them and form a new State by the name of New-Connecticut
they then adjourned their Convention to sum time the next
week to be held at Lebanon where was about Eleven Towns
on the West side of the River joined them in this Convention
Whus Gentlemen I have given a short State of the matter
which I do certify upon Honour is the Truth according
to the Best of my Memory

Ira Allen

Exeter November 4th 1778.

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Windsor December 12th 1778.

Honor'd Sir —

As I wish to do nothing that Concerns a Neighboring State but what should then be made known I therefore herewith Inclose to you my Printed Letter to the Inhabitants of this State as also an Extract of the Proceedings of a Convention called at the request of those gentlemen that withdrew from the Council and Assembly of Vermont at their Session in October last said Convention was held at Cornish on the 9th day of Instant December — as I Providentially Happened at said Convention & as I have been Conversant with the Principle men in most of the Towns between this and Cohoos shall make a few observations on the Present confused State of affairs in these Parts

There was eight Towns Represented in said Convention from the West side of the River and Probable two or three more may join them. But in most if not all of said Towns there is a Large Minority in opposition to such Procedure — In the sixteen Towns Sd to be in Union with this State the Breach in this Assembly in October last the Party that was in favour of New-Hampshire have Considerably Increased. Within the disaffected Towns on both sides of the River are Several Gentlemen whose Design is to break up this State and Connect the whole to New-Hampshire for the sole purpose of Bringing the seat of Government on Connecticut at or near the College and to Establish a Plan of Government similar to Vermont. There is no authority exercised East of Connecticut River by this State and I dare engage at the Risque of my Reputation as a man of Honour or Common Sence that the future General Assembly of this State will not countenance an Encroachment on the State of New Hampshire — In the year 1764 by an arbitrary act of the Crown the Grants West of the River was put under the Jurisdiction of New York where the Inhabitants have since Experienced all the Evils that a Golden Dunmore and Tryon together with a Clan of New-York Land Jobbers could invent and Inflict in the course of which Troubles (as I am informed) applications were

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made to New Hampshire to assist their Claim which was Refused
The Inhabitants on the west side of the Green Mountain Boldly
Asserted their Rights and Defended their Property until the late
Revolution soon after which Overture was made to the Inhabitants
of the then Counties of Cumberland & Gloucester who had in some
degree Submitted to the Arbitrary Power of New-York and had then
members in the Provincial Congress of said State after many
Persuasive Arguments the Inhabitants of in said Counties
Connected with those on the West Side of the Green Mountains
to form a State and Proceeded to form a Constitution de
Novo it had not been for that the Inhabitants of this State would
by their own Consent been Effectually bound to New York
by conneeting with them in forming a Constitution de —
Novo that been the case no one would have been so hardy
as to have thought of Claiming the Antient Jurisdiction of New-
Hampshire nor Even New-Hampshire of Claiming the now State
of Vermont any more than the Massachusetts Bay the Southerly
part of said States — But it seems after Restless uneasy men
not having the Good of either of the States at Heart / but their
own Private Interests & Immoluments / are about to blame the
antient Jurisdiction of New-Hampshire — Wonder what be the
Case doubt not but they will meet with such Treatment as
to Justice may Appertain —

Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Ira Allen.

The Honourable
Meshech Weare Esqr.

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Newbury 31st. December 1778.

Orders and Directions

Whereas orders were given about the 1st of the present month that the Commissary of Issues should apply to the acting Quarter Master General for this department for every assistance relating the storage of Beef &c which has been neglected Therefore the acting Quarter Master is directed immediately to erect a building near the magazine at Haverhill to contain one thousands barrels the body may be made with logs and also to clear the Court House in Haverhill fit to receive Stores &c and also to put the Court-house in Newbury in such repair as the issuing Commissary thinks sufficient.

Jacob Bayley acting
by directions of his Excellency
Genl Washington

Col. Bedel

to be made public

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Gentlemen

Some time ago I was favored with a letter from you desiring my Regt might be called together. I wrote an answer informing it was difficult as the men were destitute of Clothing & Blankets the Barracks also was not suitable at that time to receive them I also waited for Lt. Col. Wheelocks return whereby I gained the delegates from N. H. and N. Y. insisted that the regiment should be disbanded and the resolve of Congress is it shall be done I have wrote by Major Cobles to Gen Gates informing of the situation of affairs here and that I shall keep up guards until the 6th inst at which time I shall expect to hear from his honor and your Hon. Committee. If nothing more turns out respecting them same I shall at that time disband them In regard to the consequences that may accrue by the same I am sensible is visible in the eyes of every one who is acquainted with the situation of his Country

Timothy Bedel

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We have nothing to fear in regard to the Canada Expedition as every thing that way is favorable. But Sir there is a great many things to be done and I could write a quire of paper out and lay every thing before you. But I am certain you know every thing as well as I do. But I must give a hint in respect to a few things. Sir. What must be done for both officers and soldiers if no barracks is provided till they arrive in this their settled country. if sick some suitable place should be provided; and some bedding, hospital, stores, &c. Sir I need but say no more but a word is sufficient for you and I know nothing about the expedition but what I hear from you the common people. But by a line from you as many friends of yours and mine are desirous of knowing what is to be done and if ever you come this way you won't wonder at my request and I believe you will be satisfied when your people return that you sent to Canada. Pray let me know about the Indians if possible and you may depend on your finding every thing being done as you direct if in my power and no delay.

Timothy Bickel.

Impressed to the December 20. 1778.

June 6th. 1775. Recd. Orders from the Congress of New. Hampshire to treat with the Indians and send some that are friendly to Gen Washington at Cambridge which was done. July 20th Recd Orders from the Secretary of said Congress to supply the Indians with provisions and other necessary they might want also the thanks of Congress for my care in sending the Indians to Gen. Washington. Sepr. 29th. Recd a Letter from General Montgomery to treat with the Caughnawaga Tribe which was accordingly done and the promised peace. Nov 5th Recd Orders from Gen. Wooster to treat with the Canisadoga and Cegnyasne Tribes which was performed to the Generals satisfaction. Nov 16th. Recd orders from Gen. Montgomery to employ a number of Indians in our service and proceed down the river St Lawrence and endeavor to capture the vessels under the command Gen. Prescott which was accordingly performed and the Indians behaved to admiration. Dec 10th Recd orders from Gen Wooster directed me to take twelve of the Chiefs and warriors from Caughnawagas, a guard for St Luke Lacorn and other Tories and conduct them to Hartford when the sd Chiefs are to proceed from thence to Gen. Washington which they performed to Gen. Washingtons satisfaction who treated them in the most obliging manner and clothed them and ordered I. shod see them safe conducted to their Castle April 19th. 1776 Recd orders from Col. Hazen to treat with the several tribes in Canada and get as many as I think wod be necessary to join me. Apr. 26th. Recd the same orders from Gen Arnold with this addition to attend any of the Chiefs upon any meeting they should propose — May 9th. Recd orders from Gen. Arnolds to call a general meeting and treat with the Indians at Caughnawaga which was performed to the satisfaction of the Gen. & Indians When I was ordered to repair to Montreal to the Commissioners from Congress who ordered a large present to be distributed among them. January 6th 1777 Recd orders from Gen. Schuyler to treat with the St. Francois and Mionac Indians and supply them provisions ammunition &c — repeated from the same Feby. March. April. & May

Sept.r 16th. from Gen. Schuyler & two Commissioners to remove a number of Indian Families who had left Canada (and was then in the woods) to the settlements on Connecticut River and supply them with every necessary they sho.d want. Sept.r 16th. — from Gen. Gates to employ a party of those Indians to join him at Still water. Oct.r 14th. from Gen. Gates to send a number of the Chiefs of the St. Francois tribe to see him. — Jan.ry 15th. from Gen. Gates to employ a number of those Indians to go to Ticonderoga on the Canada expedition — March 16th 1778 Marquis de Lafayette to make a settlement and trade with the Canadian Indians and Micmac and the Penobscot Tribes all which was punctually performed. Oquagasme Tribe by the best accounts consists of about 180 fighting men about half against us. Mohawks about 120 chiefly against us. Canisadaras about 300 chiefly against us some few of the chiefs very friendly. Caughnawaga about 400. not more than 10 but what are friends — Saint Francois about 220 chiefly friendly — Sarrette Tribe, about 100. nearly all friends. Norrigwalk Tribe about 550 all friendly. Penobscot and St. Johns Tribe about 800 friendly — Micmacs & Large Settled Towns will raise about 2000 chiefly friendly — I have constantly kept a correspondence with all the above Tribes ever since this War began — and they lay around our frontiers in the New-England Settlement from the West to the North East and can send from any of said Tribes sufficient force to distress us in 8 days travel — I have a number of families from several of said Tribes who have been employed in our service and live here to the amount of ten — By S. Beedle —

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Account of Capt. Ladd's Cattle killed for the use of my Regiment — } Beef — Hide — Tallow
296 — 19 — 89
Total 3466

No. of Cattle d° in Store by Capt. Ladd. } 2178 — 995 — 194
455 — 76 — 11
2699 — 471 — Total 2707.
Greenough 542
Total 3249

No. of Cattle I killed for the use of my Regiment belonging to me .. 10 } 4916 — 720 — 128 —
at 1/ — Total 5758 — 25 7/ — 18s 0d

No. of cattle d° in Store by me — 13 — 6116 — 1112 — 401 —
at 1/6 — Total — 7629 — 57 — 19s 0d

Delivered for the use of scouts — my Regiment — } 1440 lbs. Salt Pork. 216 — 0 — 0
at 3)

Delivered for the use of scouts in my Regiment — } 1700 3/4 lbs Flower
a — 4 — 10 — 0 — 79 — 14 — 6

Delivered to Scouts — — — } 32 1/2 Gall W. India Rum —
@ 3/ — 12 pr gallon. 117 — 0 — 0

To Hay d° to Cattle at Sundry Times amounting to 1151 nights by Judge and } 12 Ton ... 144 — 0 — 0
at 12 £ pr Ton.

To 58 bushels of wheat for the use of my Regiment — a — 6 dollars } — — — — — 104 — 8 — 0

To 35 bushels of Wheat for the use of my Regiment — from Capt. Ladd at 6 dollars } — — — 63 — 0 — 0

To 1497 lbs of Flour d° in Store by Col. Beckle a 4 £ 10 s pr cwt } 67 — 8 — 0

To 10 Bushels of wheat &c. for the use of my Regt at 6 dollars		18-0-0
To Hay &c. to Cattle at sundry times by Capt. Ladd amounting to 282 nights	2 ½	Dan 30-0-0

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Boston 22d December 1778—

Dear Colonel—

The faithful Travarsie will deliver you this Letter whom with the Chief of the St. Francois Tribe I desire you will dispatch immediately into Canada— where they are to deliver the Letters that go by Captain Travarsie and circulate Examplr. D. Stairings Declaration. This being wisely effected they will procure all intelligence possible of the Enemies Situation numbers & future design. and then return to Coos from whence you will directly send Captain Travarsie with the intelligence obtained— I have paid Travarsie the full account and advanced him — dollars in silver to pay his and the Indian Chiefs expences in Canada. I desire you will present my respectful compliments to General Bayley and acquaint him that the intelligence from Coos has been regularly transmitted to Congress & General Washington.

I am Sir your most obedient
Humble Servant.
Horatio Gates.

Col. Timothy Bedel Esqr.

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Hon.ble Sir

The Convention of Committees from the several Towns mentioned in the inclosed Copies take this opportunity to transmit to you as President of the Council of the State of New-Hampshire a Resolve of the Assembly of the State of Vermont relative to a union of said Towns &c with them by which you will be availed of the Political situation of these united Towns & others on the Grants who may comply with said Resolve. We hope that Notwithstanding an entire Separation has now taken place between your State and these Towns an amicable settlement may be come into at a proper time between the State of New-Hampshire and those Towns upon the Grants that unite with the State of Vermont relative to all Civil and Military affairs transacted in connection with the State of New-Hampshire since the Commencement of the present War to the time of the Union so that amity and Friendship may subsist and continue between the two States.

I am Sir in behalf of said Convention

With Respect your most obedient

Humble Servant

Nehemiah Estabrook.

Chairman.

To Meschech Weare Esqr.

President of the Council of

N. Hampshire.

Extract of a Journal

Journals of the General Assembly June 11th A.D. 1778.

A Representation of a Committee from the New Hampshire Grants (so called) east of Connecticut River that the said Grants are not connected with any State with respect to their internal police and that sixteen towns in the northwestern part of said Grants have agreed to unite with this State agreeable to articles mutually proposed by this Assembly and a Committee from the Grants east of said River as by said articles on file more fully may appear — Where upon, it is Resolved that the sixteen Towns above recited to wit — Cornish — Lebanon — Enfield — Dresden — Canaan — Hardwick — Lime — Orford — Piermont — Haverhill — Bath — Lyman — Dunbarton — Apthorp — and Coventry — Westminster be and hereby are received into union with this State and are entitled to all the privileges and immunities vested in any Town within the State —

And voted and Resolved — That any Town on the Grants east of Connecticut River contiguous to any of the Towns above mentioned and which has not assented to a union with this State shall be received on their exhibiting to the Assembly a certificate of a vote of a major part of the Inhabitants of such Town in favour thereof or on their appointment by a major part of the Inhabitants of such Town of a member to represent them in the Assembly of this state and that they shall thereby become entitled to all the Rights appertaining to any Town within this State agreeable to the Rules prescribed in this constitution — Attest —

Benj.a Bakewin Jun. Clerk.

A true Copy of Record compared
Letter. with Thos. Chandler Jun. Sec.y.

From Mesheck Weare to the New Hampshire Delegates in Congress. dated 19 Aug. 1778 } A Ms copy of this letter has been found and follows

Letter From Meshech Weare to Thomas Chittenden dated 22. Aug. 1778.

These Letters may be found in Slade's collection of Vermont State Papers 2 pp. Go 91 93. 946

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Chester Aug 19. 1778

Sir—

By order of the Council & Assembly of this State I am to Inform you that the pretended State of Vermont contested within the limits of New-Hampshire Grants (so called) on the West side of Connecticut River have extended their pretended claim Jurisdiction over River and taken into Union (as they Phrase it) sixteen Towns on the East side of Connecticut River part of this State and who can have no more pretence for their defection than any other Towns in the State the circumstances of which you are well acquainted with and great pains is used to persuade other Towns to follow their Example. Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter from Mr Eastabrooks who stiles himself Chairman of the Convention & Committee from several Towns &c also a copy of a Resolve of the s^d nominal State of Vermont on which you will make your comments. By the best Information I have from that County about nearly one half third of the People in the respective Towns are averse to the proceedings of the Majority who threaten to confiscate their Estates if they dont join with them and I am very much afraid the affair will end in the Shedding of Blood. Justices of the peace have been appointed & sworn into office in those Towns under the pretended Authority of s^d Vermont and persons sent to represent them there I must not omit to let you know that Col. Bedel who has rec^d great sums from Congress as their Generals under pretence of pay men for service they never did (as I am informed) by the Influence of s^d Money has occasioned a great share of the disorders in those Towns. I am directed to desire you on receipt of this to advise with some of the members of Congress on this affair & proceed as you may judge expedient after advising as afores^d to endeavor to obtain the aid of Congress if you think they can with propriety take up the matter. Indeed unless Congress Interfere in this admonition only I believe will be obeyed I know not what consequences will follow very probably the Sword will decide it as the minority in those Towns are Claiming protection from this State and they themselves bound by every tie to assist it: And you know every

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concerning Method that could be invented has been offered them
in the beginning of the crisis and was rejected. I doubt not of your
application and Efforts in this matter which if effectual will Exceed-
ingly save the State & probably prevent numberless calamities to the
People –

S

J — Mc Keare –

Hon Josiah Bartlett & John Wentworth Esqrs –

State of
Vermont }

Windsor 29th Sept 1778.

Sir—

I am directed by the Council and Assembly now sitting to acquaint your Honor that they have had under consideration the subject of your Letter to me dated the 22d day of August last. Whereupon they have Resolved that no additional exercise of Jurisdictional authority be had (by this State) east of Connecticut River for the time being: on which Resolution the members who appeared to represent those sixteen towns east of the said River said to be united to this State have entered their dissents to such Resolution on the minutes of the House; and withdrawn under which circumstance they can have no ~~claim~~ pretensions to any claim of Protection from this State who are so far from a disposition to interfere on the Rights of New-Hampshire as to gratefully acknowledge their generous and timely assistance at the important Battle of Bennington by which means this Infant State was Preserved—

The Assembly of this State appointed his Honr. Ira Allen Esqr. to wait on your Honour & Council with this express who will doubtless be able to give any further satisfaction in the premises—

I am Sir with due Respect your most
Obed. Humble Servant—

Hon'ble. Meschech Weare Esqr. Thomas Chittenden.

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State of New-Hampshire } Exeter Nov 5th 1778.

Sir

Your Letter of the 23d ult.o was delivered me by Wm Allen, and hath been laid before the Genl Assembly of this State who have directed me to observe that the Resolution of the Representatives of your People which you mention Viz.- That no additional exercise of Jurisdictional Authority be had (by this State) east of Connecticut River for the time being is not an explicit determination to break off all connection as a distinct political Body with the Towns east of Connecticut River but is so ambiguously expressed as to shew nothing of your future intentions on the subject.

However as you refer to Wm Allen the Bearer for "further satisfaction in the Premises." that Gentleman has with openness & candour Informed us that some particular Circumstances in your affairs had hindered a more particular and explicit declaration on the Subject. Yet assured us that he had no doubt but a considerable Majority of your People would totally reject any further Connection with the people East of Connecticut River as a Political Body. On which state of the matter we shall depend as that only can hinder Difficulties arising between the State of New-Hampshire and the People settled on the New Hampshire Grants (so called) west of Connt River

I am

Hon.ble Thomas Chittenden

Esq.r

Sir

Your most Obed.t

& most Hble Servt

M.e Weare

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Vermont 3

Windsor 29th. October 1778.

Sir,

In conformity to my engagement to Col. Bartlett one of the Members of Congress from New-Hampshire, I am Induced to write to your Honor, Respecting a number of Towns to the Eastward of Connecticut-which Inadvertantly by Influence of Designing men have lately been brought into Union with the State of Vermont which in my Opinion is now entirely Dissolved.— I engaged Col. Bartletts to use my influence at this Assembly for that purpose. The Gov. Letter to your Honor, Together with that Squire Allen the Bearer will Communicate will set this Matter in its True Light—

The Union I ever meant to be Incompatible with the Right of New-Hampshire and have punctually discharged my obligation to Col. Bartlett as his Deputation and that Assembly Gentleman on this part Insured me that he had no directions from the Government of New-Hampshire to extend their claim to the west-ward of Connecticut River to interfere with the State of Vermont and I hope that the Government of New-Hampshire will Excuse the Imbecility of Vermont in the matter of the Union, I apprehend Col. Payne had a principal Influence in it and it was with Difficulty that this Assembly got rid of him.

I am appointed by this Assembly to act as agent for the State of Vermont at Congress where I shall shortly repare and Depend that New Hampshire will Accede to the Independency of the State of Vermont as the late Articles are Honourably removed.

I am with Due Respect

Sir your very Humble Servt

Ethan Allen

Hon. Meschech Weare Esqr.

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State of New Hampshire }

Exeter Novem^r 5^th 1778.

Sir

I received yours of the 23^d ult^o by Ira Allen Esq^r and at the same time a Letter from Thomas Chittenden Esq^r purporting a Resolution of the State of Vermont concerning the late Connection of some Towns part of the State of New Hampshire in the following words "That no additional Exercise of Jurisdictional authority be had by this State East of Connecticut River for the time being"

Which by no means expresses their future designs or intentions in the matter. Nevertheless, as you have been so full and explicit in your own Sentiments I trust the Body of your people will be of the same Opinion as I am sure every sensible person will notwithstanding the sleicd designs of some uneasy and never to be contented persons — whose views must certainly be more detrimental to you than they possibly can to New-Hampshire.

Whatever may determined by Congress relative to the acknowledgment of your Independency will be freely acquiesced in by New-Hampshire —

I am

Gen^l Ethan Allen —

Yr. obt. Hble Servt.

M. Weare —

In vote of Council 6 Nov 1778.

Ira Allen. November 20th 1778.

To the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont.

Gentlemen.

Whereas the General Assembly of this state did appoint me to wait on the Honorable Meschech Weare Esqr. President of the Council of the State of New-Hampshire with a Letter from his Excellency Thomas Chittenden Esqr: and another from Col Ethan Allen &c. And whereas several of the members of the Honorable Council and Assembly of this State desired me to write to them (on my return from New-Hampshire) the state of affairs relative to the union with certain towns east of Connecticut River and this state. I therefore beg leave to state the following as a short state of the matter. viz.

When I arrived at Exeter found the General Assembly then sitting delivered said Letters to the President who after examining the same in Council sent them to the House for their inspection. The said Letters were again read and largely discoursed on and a Committee appointed from both Houses to answer the same. I being then present besides having many other conferences with the members of both Houses found they were unanimous for maintaining Inviolable their Jurisdiction to the East Bank of Connecticut River: but that they had no disposition to interfere with the State of Vermont in its first described Limits which will more fully appear by their Resolutions in the affair of Mr Hovey and an Extract of President Weares Letter to Col. Ethan Allen which are as follows (viz).

State of New-Hampshire. "In the House of Representatives Nov 10th A 1778. According to the order of the House this day. the Honorable Council and House being met in the Assembly Chamber. the Honorable Meschech Weare Esqr in the Chair proceeded to take under consideration the Petition of Nathaniel Hovey preferred to the Honorable Committee of Safety of this state on the 24th of September last and the further transaction thereon — and upon consideration of the same came to the following Resolutions and reported that Two hundred Pounds

be Granted to the said Peavey out of the Treasury by order of the President for his present necessities to be by him accounted for and that the persons named as Petitors in his complaint and petition together with Nehemiah Eastabrook of Canaan by mailed to attend the hearing of said Petition before the General assembly if sitting or Committee of said by the 1st Wednesday in the session on the second Thursday of December next and that the Secretary be directed to issue copies matters to the said persons and that Capt. Samuel Atkinson of Boscawen be directed to Notify them accordingly which was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence

John Dudley Speaker. Pro. Tem.

Read & concurred by E. Thomson. Secretary.

As we have been candid and explicit in our own sentiments I trust the Body of your people will be of the same opinion as I am myself candidly persuaded notwithstanding flimsy designs of some uneasy and never to be contented persons whose views must certainly be more detrimental to you than they possibly can be to New-Hampshire — Whatever may be determined by Congress relative to the acknowledgement of your independence will be freely acquiesced in by this State. I find by enquiring into the situation of the Grants (so called) east of Connecticut River. That the Towns in the County of Cheshire are almost unanimously Represented in the General Assembly of New-Hampshire — and that almost twelve Towns in the County of Grafton are also Represented in the Assembly of New-Hampshire — and that the seventeen Towns in connection with this Side by said Union — there is a large minority in opposition to said Union — Amongst the arguments made use of by New-Hamp. shire to support their claim to Connecticut River are the following viz. That by the determination of the Court of Great Britain in establishing Provinces in North America said Lands were included in the Jurisdiction of New Hampshire and in consequence of that many Charters for Towns was Granted by the Governor of said Province with all the Privileges and Immunities that any other Towns in said Provinces did enjoy which they held under the Crown

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Head Quarters. Fredericksburg
20th Nov 1778.

Sir —

Mr Wheelock will have the honor of presenting this letter to your Excellency. he waits on Congress upon the affairs of a Regiment under the command of Col. Bedel which it seems was raised in Coos County &c &c. This Corps according to the inclosed State by Mr Wheelock who is the Lt Colonel to which I beg leave to refer Congress and according to other information I have received was at first assembled under the direction of Major Gen. Gates about this time twelve months &c the Regiment may or may not be necessary in future &c &c

I have the honor to be with great respect your Excellencys most humble servant. George Washington

Secretary Office —
True copy from original in this office
W. T. Smith.

To Continental Congress.

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5th Nov 1778.

Sir—

This Letter you receive by Capt. Enos Bayley who went with the flag with Lt Singleton to Saint Johns this two Lieuts are returned with him. Hope that your Honor will see that their pay may be answered. Capt. Bayley will inform you of every particular circumstance. The Regt I was ordered to rais by orders from the Marquis de la Fayette has been constantly on scouts and a part is now out cutting the road to Canada. They have never recd any pay. Cloathing &c shall be glad of your Honors advice about the same. We have a number of indians here who are desirous to engage in the service for the expedition and who have recd some Rifling presents from the Commissioners. Joseph Louis the chief of the St. Francois tribe is here and informs me are willing to join the United States and by whose request I inform your Honor. If any number of men should be wanted more than I have raised shod be glad to know in time as I am able to collect some. I shod be glad your Honor wod favor me with a line by the bearer.

I. Bedel.

Genl. Gates.

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S. Hink (since Capt Prichard) has threatened the destruction of this magazine and now is the time he may make a trial that two small parties be sent on the discovery, one to Onion River. the other towards where Mr Metcalf lived at Missisegne I wish you to send from your regiment as soon as possible.

I am yours—

Jacob Bayley.

To Col. Jim.° Bedel.

P.S. I shall be glad all the moos skins you have might be sent the water pits for graining.

Nov.r 8th 1778—.

A report of Col. Ethan Allen, to his Excellency the Governor the Honble the Council and to the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont in general assembly met.

Gentlemen—

The subscriber hereto begs leave to make the following report. viz.

By the desire of his Excellency and at the request of several of the members of the Honorable the Council to me made in September last. I have taken a journey to Philadelphia in order to gain knowledge how the political situation of the State of Vermont stood in the views of Congress which I here exhibit.

On the sixteenth day of September last I am informed by members of Congress that the delegates from the State of New-Hampshire exhibited to Congress a remonstrance (which they had previously received from the Council and assembly of said State) against the proceedings of the State of Vermont with respect to their taking into union a number of towns on the east side of Connecticut river and in their inviting other towns to revolt from New-Hampshire a copy of which I herewith exhibit; a matter which (they allege) was incompatible with the rights of New-Hampshire and an infringement on the confederacy of the united States of America and therefore desired Congress to take the matter under consideration and grant some orders thereon to prevent the effusion of blood and the confusion and disorders which would otherwise inevitably ensue.

The delegates from New York at the same time exhibited to Congress sundry papers containing allegations against the State of Vermont which after some altercations were admitted; and it was agreed that the same together with the remonstrance from the State of New-Hampshire should be taken under consideration on the afternoon of the 18th by a committee of the whole house at which time it was moved to be brought forward; but urgent business occasioned its being deferred to the 19th. at which time I arrived at Philadelphia and being immediately informed of the business by some of the members of Congress I used my influence against the matter its being hastily determined ex-parte and particularly

D

objected to the complaints from the State of New-Hampshire and New-York their being both considered at the same time alledging that they were of a very different nature. And in consequence of this together with my earnest request and application I obtained assurance that the matter should not be brought to a decision before I could have an opportunity to lay this matter before this people as I had previously let the members of Congress know that the assembly of this State was to sit at this time and I engaged to transmit the proceedings of this Assembly to Congress as soon as they transpired at their request. The allegations thrown in by New-York received a most severe check on the perusal of my late pamphlet in answer to his Excellency Governor Clintons proclamation dated in February last containing certain overtures to the inhabitants of this State. as well as from my large treatise on the nature and merits of the New-york claim and their treatment to the inhabitants of this now State of Vermont. In fine the New-York complaints will never prove of sufficient force in Congress to prevent the establishment of this State. But from what I have heard and seen of the disapprobation of Congress at the union with sundry towns east of Connecticut River. I am sufficiently authorized to offer it as my opinion that except this State recede from this union immediately the whole power of the confederacy of the United States of America will join to annihilate the State of Vermont, and to vindicate the rights of New-Hampshire and to maintain inviolate the articles of confederation which guarantee to each State their privileges and immunities.

Thus gentlemen I have given you a short representation of the political situation of this State as it now stands in the general Congress of the United States of America upon which I stake my honor.

Given under my hand at Windsor this 10th. day of October
A. D. 1779.

Ethan, Allen.

Who obtained in addition to his written report publickly declared before a committee of both Houses when the matters were under consideration that the president of Congress in private conver-

sation with him when at Philadelphia told him that in case the union with those towns on the east side of the river was dissolved he had no objections to the grants on West side being a state ___.

And the following question being put to him in the same public manner by one of the members of the Assembly (Viz.) "Did not the New Hampshire delegates at Congress when you were at Philadelphia agree with you, that in case you would get the union with the towns on the east side of the river dissolved they would assist you in disputing New-York"? To which he answered. "Yes they did upon honor".

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Maverhill 5th. November 1778.

Sir—

This will be delivered you by Capt. Frye. Bayley who went with Lieut. Singleton as a flag to St. Johns. The two Lieuts. are returned with him. shall be glad you would him in getting their pay. part of my regiment are out cutting the road. Joseph Louis the Chief of the St. Francois tribe is here and informs they are all willing to join the United States to go on this expedition if things are agreable I think we had better employ them. If any more men are to be raised here, the sooner the orders come the better. Capt. Bayley will inform you of all particulars in Canada also Billa who has returned from Canada—

Timothy Bedel.

Genl. Hazen—

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Haverhill 5th. Novr. 1778.

Sir—

The bearer Capt. Frye Bayley with his two Lieuts who were ordered by the Honble. Major Genl. Gates to go with with a flag to St Johns with Lt. Singleton of the eighth regiment of British, and was detained are now returned Capt. Bayley will be able to inform your Excellency of every particular relative to their confinement and the enemies motions. a copy of Gen. Gates orders to me you have enclosed. on the 16th of March last I received orders from the Honble. the Marquis de la Fayette to raise a Regt. a copy of said orders I transmitted to your Excellency by Gen. Bayley. the committee in this quarter met and agreed that six hundred men should be raised. who have constantly been kept out as scouts and part are now gon to cut the road they were raised until the first of april next and have never rec? any money, nothing to as yet. shall be glad your Excellency will give further orders regarding the same. there is a number of indians about here who have had some trifling from the commissioners and as they hear of the expedition to Canada are anxious to go. we have here about forty. sometimes fifty and at their request I write to your Excellency— Joseph Louis the Chief of the St Francois tribe is here and informs they are all willing to join the United States. I shall be glad your Excellency will give orders for Capt. Bayley to receive his pay and the two Lieuts. from the time of the inclosed orders. we have constantly news from Canada. all favourable a small reinforcement arrived provisions cheap and very plenty.—

Timothy Bedel.

To General Washington.

2.3

Respected Sir—

Dresden 28th Oct. 1778

It gives me great satisfaction that Providence has placed so worthy a friend and acquaintance in so important a station as you are now in. I am now within the limits of the new State of Vermont where I expect to have enjoyed the sweets of liberty and Government in the greatest simplicity and freedom But I find by experience this uncultivated wilderness yealed political products of various kinds in great plenty— a specimen of which you have doubtless lately received in Congress. and perhaps ere this comes to hand you will have received by Col. Ethan Allen. To give you Sir a particular account of the political situation of the affairs of this new State, would be to long thy for a letter and the present opportunity. Would only say that we have New York and New Hampshire to defend against but that which is worse than both (viz) the old Green Mountain constitution clothed under the name of civil government rising in its full spirit and vigour under their old leader.— This has thrown the state into the greatest confusion and disorder at present. However the most judicious & steady people settled on Connecticut River are endeavouring to bring matters to a speedy and amiable settlement if possible for a more full understanding of the matter must refer you to Col. Jonathan Wheeler, who will be able with what exhibits he will have with him, and his own personal knowledge to give you Sir a more full and particular account.
It is supposed Col. Allen will be sent to Congress by the Governor and some of the council to make some overtures for the speedy settlement of the State of Vermont under its present circumstances which will if effected lend to the greatest confusion Therefore in behalf of many respectable inhabitants of this new State as well as for myself desire that Congress would not do any thing respecting this State until they be fully ~~consumed~~ availed of all the circumstances attending it which will be drawn and published as soon as may be. Sir, as it is unknown who the other delegates from Connecticut at Congress are, if you think proper to communicate this letter to them it will be acceptable.

I am Sir with much esteem your sincere friend and very humble servant Roger Sherman.

Elisha Payne.

S.P. of. —

Sir. —

As a specimen of the conduct of a certain leader & chief fomentar of the present troubles in this State. I cannot omit just ~~mention~~ informing you of the following anecdote (viz.) in the open Assembly when the written information of Col Allen was in question. asked Col. Allen in a public manner this question (viz.) whether the delegates of New Hampshire when he was at Congress did not agree with him that in case he would get the union with the towns on the east side of Connecticut river desolved that they would then assist them (that is the remaining State of vermont) in the dispute with New York to which he answered with a clap of his hands —

Yes they did upon Honor —

Elisha Payne.

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Philadelphia Oct. 28th. 1778.

Sir—

I take the liberty to address you on a subject which appears to be of a very dangerous and alarming nature. I am informed that the Inhabitants of a number of Towns in the State of New Hampshire on the east side of the Connecticut River have withdrawn from the jurisdiction of that state and joined with the people on the Grants on the west side of the River in forming a distinct State. The strength of the United States lies in their union their joint Efforts. under the smiles of Divine Providence have made a successful resistance to the power of Great Britain aided by foreign Mercenaries but if intestine divisions and contentions take place among them will they not become an easy prey to formidable enemy. Whether the people on the Grants on the west side of Connecticut River ought to be under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire or New York or whether the former having neglected to claim and support its jurisdiction against the latter has given the people a right to form themselves into a distinct State are questions on which I shall give no opinion. I suppose they must at some proper time be judicially decided but for the people inhabiting within the known and acknowledged boundaries of any of the United States to separate without the consent of the State to which they belong appears to me a very unjustifiable violation of the social compact and pregnant with the most ruinous consequences. Sir, I dont know whether you live in one of the revolted Towns but as you are in that vicinity I must from my Acquaintance with your love of order and regard to the welfare of your Country, you will use your influence to discourage any thing that in your opinion may be injurious to the true ~~state~~ interest of these States.

If the present Constitution of any of these States is not so perfect as could be wished they may and probably will by common consent be amended. But in the mean time and under present

circumstances it appears to me indispensably necessary that civil Government should be vigorously supported. I hope you will excuse my freedom on this occasion as my sole motive is the public good. I am with esteem—

Your humble Servant—

Roger Sherman.

The Elisha Payne—.

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14th December 1778

Sir

The bearer Capt Ladd having business to Boston I take this opportunity to acquaint your Honor what-what according to your orders I raised my Regt which has constantly been on duty — as scouts, guards, the Store House finished with barracks & guard house about 1000 barrells of beef in store no money as Cloathing as yet sent for the men.

I should be glad your Honor would give me your advice regarding the same — & what must be done for cloathing &c engaged to the men —

I am

Timothy Bedel

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Newbury 18th: December 1778.

Sir—

I desire you to provide pease and Indian corn for the Indians and deliver as you think they want: and what you will receipt the Commissary for one pound and half of Beef per day for each Indian and one pound of Flour each and if they want more receipt for the overplus in my name by the pound I dont mean to feed the dogs— you will also prevent their pawning any thing they have from them by forbidding any person taking any pawn from them— however on the whole I refer you to Mr Joseph Lawes for advice in all matters relating to the Indians.

I am Sir

To Col. Timothy Bedel. Your Humble Servant

Haverhill. Jacob Bayley

P.S. I will not entirely stint the Indians but would be as frugal as possible ~

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Danbery December 12th 1778

Dear Sir

I have your letter of the 4th of Nov. and also several others immediately for want of opportunity. There has not been any expedition ever fitted upon from your quarter, some preparation was ordered and magazines provided in order that we might take the advantage of the enemy in case an opportunity should offer. The great difficulty which now appears to me is that we have no money or at least that which we have will purchase nothing I refer you for further particulars to Gen. Bayley. I am afraid that your working on the road will alarm our enemy in Canada. I wish some plausible pretext could be given for it. I think you had better get your public accounts settled as soon as ~~may be~~ convenient. With respect to the damages you must apply to Gen. Schuyler who is at the head of the Commissioners of Indian affairs. you will please to remember that you are to account to me for the money I sent you last winter from Albany. Compliments to Mrs Bedel and believe me to be Your most sincerely

Moses Hazen.

P.S.

Let me hear from you as often as you can direct to me in Col. Bedel. Gen. Putnams division at Danbery.

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Mond. Major Genl Gates.

1778. Bo Majr Genl Jas. Traverse Dr.

For going to Canada to get intelligence &c

June } To my expences from Continental village } £ 2.

to Albany

July } To expences from Albany to Havril ——— 15. 12. 0

To ditto for Provisions &c ——— 12. 0. 0

Aug } To ditto from Bolas to Canada ——— 8. 0. 0

Sept } To ditto from Bolas to Canada second time — 8. 8. 0

Jan } To expences from Havril to Boston ——— 6. 10. 0

67. 12. 0.

To 26 Dollars in silver for expences in Canada 6 of which lost Bedel } 99. 0. 0.

dent me.

To my pay from the 14th June last. } 2. " "

to Sept leaving Boston the 1st day. } 17. 13. 0

Boston 5th Dec. 1778.

The above has been paid Capt Traverse

H Gates.

Cleared.

3 shirts 1 pair stockings 1 coat for a coat waistcoat breeches

& 2 pair stockings trimming for do 1 Blanket for leaving

a tent 1 pr shoes 1 pr yarn mits The above Clothing Capt

Traverse has my orders to receive & Cleared. Gates

Newburg 1st December 1778

Whereas by directions from his Excellency General Washington to me I find it necessary that a Quarter Master General be appointed until further orders I do hereby constitute and appoint Col. Timothy Bedel to act as such until his Excellency's pleasure is known or any other is appointed to take charge of that post. I will therefore perform the duty of Quarter Master General for said department and act in that capacity according to the best of your judgement —

Jacob Bayley.

Haverhill 1st December 1778.

Whereas by a resolve of Congress the duty of Quarter Master General devolves upon me where no Quarter Master General is appointed I am not able to perform said duty Wherefore I desire you to act as such as I resign the same to your care and directions. —

Col. Timothy Bedel — Jona Child F. C. J. C.

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Agreable to orders and instruction from his Excellency Gen. Washington and from Mr Commissary Flint ... I do now direct that the Issuing Commissary Store all Beef killed and to be killed in this Department in Newbury where he shall be shown by me, except what Col. Bedel has agreed to store in Haverhill which was three hundred Barrels. That all Hides are reserved for which I shall receipt for the use of the Continental Army.

That the Commissary of purchases immediately furnish the magazine with one thousand barrels of flour and every other article in his department at the store in Haverhill except what is for present use in Newbury for guards and recruits which is to be stored at Thos Johnsons.

That Col. Bedel is desired to furnish bakers immediately from his Regiment who are immediately to be set to work.

The purchasing Commissary furnishes casks to repack all the beef in the Store at Haverhill in order to make room for the flour.

Col. Bedle to furnish such guards as the issuing commissary require

That the acting Quarter Master General furnish the Commissary of issues with every help in his power relative to Storage &c. I desire the advice of Col. Bedle and officers and the Commissary present—

Jacob Bayley.
by direction from his
Excellency Gen. Washington.

Newbury 30th Nov 1778.

To Col. Bedel the Com. of purchases and issues.

P.S. I should be glad Col. Bedel would act as Quarter Master General at present if he does not I shall take it on myself ===

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untill the Revolution at which time circular Letters was sent to the several Towns thro' that Province to chuse members to form a Congress to transact the political business of this state at which several of those Towns now in Union with this State sent Members. About a year after a second Congress was chosen and some of Towns sent members said Congress then established a plan of government which was to remain in force untill the exigences of the State would admit of more leasure time to form another which plan or Constitution said State has ever since and now remain to be governed by. Since the depreciation of Money and additional pay has been given by the State of New-Hampshire to the Militia of said state in addition to their Continental pay when in such service which pay has been chearfully received by the Militia of said Towns. Thus Gentlemen I have given you a short state of facts agreeable to the best information I can get: by which you will observe that the State of New-Hampshire are willing that the State of Vermont should be a State in its first described limits west of Connecticut River. I have also to observe that in several accounts lately received from the Honorable Continental Congress that the delegates are willing that the State of Vermont should be a State within its first described limits (The Delegates of New-York excepted) which fully appears from that Honorable Body not passing any Resolves against any of the proceedings of the State of Vermont since its first formation altho' often requested by New-York having met with several printed papers published by order of that Gentleman that withdrew from the General Assembly of this State at their session in October last. But as I do not design this Letter as an answer thereto I shall make but few remarks thereon — In the course of which paper there is a request to all the Towns on the Grants on both sides of the River. whether united with the State of Vermont or not to send members to form a Convention to consult and agree upon measures whereby we may all be united together. or being and remaining a distinct State on such foundation. that we may be admitted into Confederation with the United States

a America and under protection &c A very large part of the Towns on the grants west of the Mason Line and East of Connecticut River are Represented in the General Assembly of New-Hampshire and Consequently they are represented in Congress: therefore they cannot withdraw from New Hampshire and connect with any other body politick and present themselves to Congress to be taken into consideration with the United States for they are already taken into Confederation by the way of New Hampshire. The way them Towns could act were they to send members to said Convention would be to act on the false Issue of the Present which is to claim the antient Jurisdiction of the Government of New-Hampshire and in that way defend ourselves against the pretended right of jurisdiction of any other state and thereby became one entire State according to the extent of New Hampshire Province as it stood before the Revolution in 1764 took place. But whether that is the design of the Convention or not I leave the candid reader to ~~judge~~ determine. I appeal to every persons ever conversed in the State of Vermont whether when the inhabitants on the west and east sides of the Green Mountains first connected together to become one body politick they did it under a view that the Grants east of Connecticut River would join them and if it had not been for that they would not have joined in said plan. All those that did unite together in one body politick to form a State west of Connecticut River will I doubt not on due consideration pronounce that desirable object: if any difficulties should arise so as to unhappily to separate those Towns east of Connecticut River from the rest in that new of the case we should enjoy then all we first expected and as the Constitution of this State is so happily calculated to preserve inviolable the rights of the people and in it there is ample provision made for the propagation of the gospel societies with proper seminaries and schools of learning which are among the greatest blessings God in his wisdom ever bestowed on the fallen race of man. By what has already elucidated it appears that the State of Vermont is in peace with the United States of America therefore if the people in said State are and continue steadfast to maintain the same they will without doubt

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support the Independence of said State as long as the United States theirs. Since the choice appears to be in the breasts of the good people of this State whether they will be governed by the agreeable constitution they have made or lay that aside and seek for connection with a neighboring State which is same in debt and whose domain plan of representation is by numbers so that it would take five or six of our new towns to send one member and when we consider that those infant plantations have gone thro' numberless fatigues and expenses to defend their just rights from the arbitrary power of New-York and since this present contest we have been a frontier to three neighboring States our inhabitants have been obliged to flee before the Enemy, our soldiery often called forth by alarms, who have and bled mobly in the field for the defence of their country. Is there not a much greater probability that we should be considered for those extraordinary difficulties by the Honorable the Grand Council of America in defraying the expence of this unnatural war than by the legislature of any state whose private interest would be nearer connected with ours. I doubt not but every reasonable person will on due deliberation determine that it is best wisest & cheapest for the good people of this State to steadily pursue their plan of Government which will transmit to posterity the blessing of a free State.

I am Gentlemen with due respect
Your Humble Servant—
Ira. Allen.

P.S. N.B. The Laws of the State
is come to hand and will be ready
for sale in a short time—.